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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. CARLISLE'S surplus of revenue, of which we heard last February through the President, has proved as mythical as we expected. With the end of the fiscal year already in sight, there is a deficit of \$45,247,000 already, and even the optimist statisticians of the Treasury hope for no more than to pull this

down to \$40,000,000 during the two months that are left. If it should go up to \$50,000,000 instead, this would not be surprising. It is true that there has been an increase of importations of late, made possible through the increased demand for our breadstuffs. But prices of imports as well as of exports are very low, and under the *ad valorem* duties of the present tariff the duties go down just as the prices do. If the specific duties of the McKinley tariff were in force the showing would be very different.

It shows how much the Free-trade party in America is owned and controlled by the importers, that every tariff it originates is based on the *ad valorem* principle, which the sounder finance of Great Britain repudiates. There is not an *ad valorem* duty in the British tariff; but those who in America profess to admire it offer us nothing else. As a consequence, our free-trade tariffs exaggerate all the fluctuations of the markets, with a consequent fluctuation in the revenue they furnish. When times are good and prices fairly high, the duties are at the highest, and the revenue from them the greatest. When times are bad, and prices wretchedly low, the duties furnish the least restraint upon foreign competition, and bring the least revenue. If the organs of free trade opinion were less dependent upon the advertising patronage of the importing houses, the party they speak for and lead probably would recognize and avoid this abuse which has been ably exposed by such free traders as John C. Calhoun and Daniel Manning.

THE "campaign of education" has begun. The champions of the single gold standard have become quite thoroughly alarmed by the growth of adverse opinion in both parties, and are bestirring themselves in forming clubs and making speeches, to say nothing of able editorials, which repeat catch-phrases with the felicity of a well-trained parrot. But, as Mr. Cleveland once said, "it is a condition which confronts us, not a theory." Can our monetary doctors minister to the diseases of our industrial life? Can they secure fair remuneration to labor for its toil, and to capital for its outlay and risks? Can they turn back the tide of industrial depression, start the big chimneys to smoking, bring up wages from their 50 per cent. reduction, secure fair prices for wheat and cotton in the markets of the world? They have to present their arguments in defense of a do-nothing policy to men who are being slowly ruined and rapidly maddened by this condition, and who want no theories whose outcome is that they are to sit still and take the ruin. These men feel sure that the world has not been so built that men who have worked hard and lived sparingly and soberly, producing commodities which the world really needs, should be subjected to almost the devastation and quite the ruin of war in times of peace. Their grandfathers in 1840 showed what they thought of a party which proposed to sit with its hands in its lap when the country was going to ruin in much the same fashion. And the voter of to-day is coming to the conclusion that the party or rulers who can do nothing for their relief in such circumstances had better be relieved from the responsibility of governing. It may have some value as a criticism upon other parties, but it is a very poor pretense in itself.

Mr. Cleveland, however, thinks that he, with the support of his officeholders and of the Reform Club, can play Mrs. Partington to the incoming flood of popular discontent. He has had his first taste of the result in Illinois. His friends of the Iroquois Club, especially since they got rid of their former President for favoring silver, have not been idle in pleading for "sound money." We may presume that the Reform Club of New York has seconded them somewhat, but as it loves to "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," we cannot say how much literature and other help that group of importers and their friends sent into the State. At any rate, it has to be admitted that the harvest of their efforts has been very scanty. Even Chicago sends a delegation, made up of the friends of silver, to the State Democratic Convention. The Iroquois Club, Senator Palmer, and other friends of the President's policy, thought it best to stay away from the nominating conventions, as they would have made a very pitiful showing if they had attended. Nor is Chicago alone. The whole convention will be of the same way of thinking, and the majority on the silver side is described as overwhelming.

This, however, is no reason for any remissness on the part of the friends of silver. More pains should be taken to secure and circulate good literature on our side of the case. The silver men are right by instinct and experience. They should be made securely right by science and intelligence. Especially in the East we need organization for this purpose. The gold-standard people in Philadelphia, for instance, frightened by the rising tide of opinion in favor of bimetallism, are forming a club to disseminate their views. The friends of silver should do the same, and should hold up the hands of the men who advocate sound and popular finance.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT resigns his place on the national Civil Service Commission to become a Police Commissioner in New York City. It might have been supposed that the more conspicuous position under the national government, and the execution of a policy which has been declared the only hope of our free institutions, would have offered much greater attraction to a man of Mr. Roosevelt's tastes. We are not in his confidence as to his reasons for accepting the appointment offered him by Mayor Strong, but we think he is right in doing so. If the Civil Service Commission were, indeed, what its friends claim for it, there could be no more important post than that which Mr. Roosevelt has vacated. But as the reform has touched nothing but the fringe of the evil it professes to abate, and has left the essential abuses untouched, it is hardly worth while for a man of real ability to spend his life in holding competitive examinations for the filling of petty offices. If he could give the appointees thus selected any security for their permanence in office, much would be accomplished. So long, however, as we fail to restore the rules in force under our earlier Presidents, and leave every subordinate at the mercy of his superiors, it does not much matter how we fill the places thus vacated. Experience shows that the heads of departments will eliminate those who are not ready to work for the success of the dominant party, and thus deter any others from seeking appointments.

SECRETARY MORTON is quite right in trying to put a check to the indiscriminate distribution of seeds, roots and shrubs by the Agricultural Department. The evident purpose of these distributions was to secure the introduction of useful plants which were not grown in America, or to spread to other parts of the country what was found advantageous in distant States. In this work the department has done good service to agriculture, as in the introduction of the sorghum cane from China. But some of our Congressmen seem to think the distribution is meant to enable them to keep their farming constituents in good humor by supplying them with seeds they could procure without any trouble from the dealers. By a very clever arrangement they have, in some cases, secured

the shares due to Congressmen who have no rural constituents, or who do not care to go into the work of distributing, and others have been able to sow their districts broadcast with these perquisites.

This has tended to keep the department from its proper work of acclimatization of really important plants not grown in America. The bamboo cane, for instance, might be grown all over the South for use both as food and as material for the carpenter and builder. The growth of figs might be promoted in the same States, until we should not only supply our own demand, but have plenty for export. There are a score of food plants, or plants for industrial use, which we might naturalize from Japan, one being the empress tree, which furnishes the lightest wood known; another, the reed used in making the strong Japanese paper, which cannot be torn. Very little of this, however, can be done until the department is set free from the burdens which seed-distributing Congressmen have laid upon it.

The Municipal Reform Association of this city is pressing the State Legislature for the passage of Senator Penrose's resolution for an investigation of the condition of the city government. As Mr. Quay is said to have lent his valuable support to the cause of reform, it is now probable that the resolution will pass. Exactly what an investigation under such auspices will be worth, it is too soon to predict, but there certainly is room for doubt. It is said that the operation of the Bullitt bill, which enacted the present charter for Philadelphia, is to form the special topic of inquiry. As that bill did not affect the constitution and powers of the City Councils, it would be especially unfortunate to have the investigation spend its force in that direction. It is quite true that there have been abuses in some of the city's executive departments, such as have just been laid bare in that of Highways and Water Works. But with these our mayors have shown themselves both willing and competent to deal. It is in the City Councils that the real evils of our system are centered—evils which at times make the friends of good government almost despair. If it were possible for a State commission not only to turn the searchlight upon them, but to devise such changes as would give us some security against the recurrence of these abuses, its work would be more than welcome.

It is well to recognize, however, that mere exposure of corrupt individuals, however dramatic in its interest and satisfying to our sense of justice, is of very limited value as a measure of reform. New York had such exposures, first in the overthrow of the Tweed ring, and again in the detection of her "boodle" Aldermen, and the punishment of those of them who had not escaped to Canada. Yet the Lexow investigation showed how little was thus effected to secure honest municipal government. Dr. Parkhurst, who gave our Municipal Reform Association a rattling address at its meeting on Monday last, has got no farther into the philosophy of the matter than exposure. He has no plan which would avail to secure a real reform, nor have we heard the suggestion of any from the association.

The newspapers give us summaries of the industrial movement, which show about ten strikes among our working people for one of those advances in wages which are said to prove the return of good times. One of these strikes has a great claim on the public sympathies. It is the uprising in several of our cities of the victims of what is called the sweating system. These poor people are generally foreign immigrants, ignorant of our language and too poor to be able to afford to refuse the first employment offered them. They naturally become the prey of unscrupulous employers, especially the manufacturers of cheap clothing, who pay them just enough to keep them alive, and often require them to labor under circumstances in which health and even decency are impossible. As they come to understand American ways of living, and they and their children acquire some mastery of the language



and thus escape from their isolation, they naturally revolt against these exactions. The cessation of immigration this year offers a good opportunity for resistance, as their places cannot be filled up with fresh-comers. The strike is not only for higher wages, but for wholesome, ventilated workshops, and a limit to the work-people employed in these, so that each may have breathing room. In St. Louis they already have carried their point. Massachusetts is enacting a law for their protection against unsanitary conditions. In Philadelphia nearly 5,000 of them are out on strike, with the support of the Knights of Labor.

Fifty or even twenty years ago it would have been said that such a strike was useless and foolish, as all these conditions, including the wages paid, are governed by the law of supply and demand. We do not hear much of this talk now, and the people from whom it comes have lost their influence. We are learning that the workman is not a brute beast whose price is fixed by competition, but a person whose united resistance can modify the operation of the law of supply and demand to his own advantage. And the sympathy of thoughtful people goes with those who refuse to accept a beast's environment.

THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee last week completed the infamous theft of the Governorship of the State, placing Mr. Turney in the Governorship to which Mr. Henry Clay Evans was elected. We say "the Democratic Legislature" did this, for the Democratic party throughout the country and in Congress have washed their hands of the transaction. The majority at Nashville have shouldered this infamy without sympathy or support from any quarter. In order to retain their hold on an office with its patronage and perquisites, they have set a precedent which is most dangerous to their own party. By similar manipulation of returns the Republicans might retain the control of New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and other doubtful States, even though they should be defeated at the polls. Nor was there ever a precedent so bad but there were men mean enough to allege it and follow it. The Tennessee method, therefore, is now on the political record as one way of managing a revolting State.

THERE is so great a need for the revenue from opium, unless the Calcutta Treasury is to be bankrupt, that the report just made by the Parliamentary Commission against the suppression of the traffic is open to grave doubts and deductions. In the face of a large body of native and white opinion the report declares that the suppression of the traffic is impossible, and not even desirable. The Hindoo, it is alleged, uses it only as a sedative, taking just enough to give him calm, and not enough to paralyze his will by deranging his perceptions of space and time. He does this the more safely as he is a vegetarian in his diet, and thus escapes the bad consequences incurred by the Chinese. The suppression of the use of the drug would be followed by a great increase in the use of alcoholic stimulants, which the Asiatic always uses to excess, when he uses them at all. So in the interests of temperance the opium traffic is to be continued and propagated throughout India and Burmah, although the Buddhism of Burmah proscribes the vice as ruinous to health and character.

All this sounds plausible, but it is noteworthy that the missionaries in India of all nationalities unite in denouncing opium as the bane of the country, and declare that the policy of the government is spreading its use fast and far. The consumption increases with rapid strides, because it is for the interest of the Treasury to have it do so. The outlay upon it is relatively excessive, since the average income of the Hindoo is but \$7.50 a year; and under its fascinations children are left to suffer the pangs of hunger that their parents may procure the poison. But the doctrine of the report is so convenient to the East Indian Government that nobody is much surprised by it.

GERMANY is experiencing a profound agitation over the progress of the Anti-Revolutionary bill through the Reichstag. As it was first presented, it aimed at nothing more than the suppression or limitation of the Social-Democratic propaganda. The Center (or Catholic) party, however, objected to a law which forbade offensive criticism of the Emperor's government, while criticisms still more offensive of the divine character and government were heard even from the chairs of professors supported or subsidized by the State. The bill, therefore, was amended to treat blasphemy as *lese-majeste*, and thus the whole free-thinking party were enlisted for its defeat. The municipalities, led off by Berlin, have sent up protests. The students of the universities denounce the limitations proposed to the *Lehrfreiheit* of their teachers. The Ministry are sorely beset on all sides, and betray their embarrassment by the hasty and extravagant methods they have adopted to suppress discussion.

The trouble is but one of the many symptoms of the curious intellectual dualism into which Germany has been plunged through lack of free institutions and of their educating influence. For a century past, indeed ever since Lessing published the "Wolfenbützel Fragments" of his friend Reinams, Germany has been the freest country in the field of historical, theological and philosophical discussion, while her people have walked in the political leading strings of a paternal government. The very absence of a free field in political life has driven the intellect of the country to more radical and extravagant attitudes toward the great problems of belief. But in the long run the principle which governs one department of the public mind must be extended to all. With the establishment of popular government the spirit of criticism invaded the field of politics in the same extravagant fashion. The government wishes to suppress it, and finds it cannot do so unless it invades other fields than that of political discussion. It either must stop short of its first proposal, or it must go much farther.

JAPAN, that is to say the administration of Count Ito, has yielded to the Russian pressure and abandoned his proposal to annex the corner of Manchuria which contains Port Arthur. This is not surprising, as the party in power is really a peace party, and entered upon the present war only because the pressure from the rear was too great to be withstood. The Japanese people, for decades past, have been more excited over their relations with Corea and China than over any other question in public life. Some five years back it seemed as though war must come at once; but the strongly intrenched bureaucracy of new nobles were able to avert it. What will be the effect of their present retrocession from the policy of annexation, it is too soon to predict. They are, indeed, responsible to the Mikado and not to his Parliament; but popular excitement may reach a pitch at which prudence will suggest his abandonment of them, and his acceptance of a Ministry of Radicals and Progressives, the two factions which make up the opposition. This would be no ordinary shift of parties. It would mean the overthrow of the aristocracy of office and talent which has replaced the old nobility, and the opening of a new career to a great body of able but half-taught politicians.

#### MR. CLEVELAND AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WORD was sent out from Washington a few days since that all the officeholders were to be marshaled on the side of gold-monometallism. This statement was sent out by one of the great news companies; and was not authoritatively denied; but because of the President's well-known and frequent utterances on the necessity of civil service reform, it was received with skepticism in many quarters. Those who could not bring themselves to believe that the same President Cleveland who said that "public office is a public trust" would use his official power to array the officeholders on the side of gold-monometallism, must have

received a rude shock on reading the President's letter to Governor Stone, of Mississippi.

"There are some officials," says the President, "who apparently assume they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief. In the interest of good government such officeholders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with."

In the eyes of Mr. Cleveland it is political mischief to advocate the restoration of silver to its place as money. Such officeholders must cease to advocate bimetallism or be "summarily dealt with." Mr. Cleveland plainly indicates that he will have no man hold office in this country unless he will become the political tool of the administration.

The Democratic platform of 1892 declared that "the nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the Federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government."

Mr. Cleveland stood on this platform—stood on the platform of reform. He now takes the lead in an aggressive campaign for the retention of gold-monetallism. This is his right. The President certainly has a right to express and advocate his views, but when he organizes the Federal officeholders under the threat of being "summarily dealt with," it is time to call a halt.

The spectacle is most humiliating to Democrats and Republicans alike. Presidents have winked at the activity of officeholders in fighting the opposition, but never before has a President organized the officeholders against the people who elected him.

The temptation to officeholders to follow the example of the higher Federal officials is great. Dismissal is pointedly threatened, by the President himself, if they continue to work for bimetallism. They are asked to violate their principles and work for gold-monetallism. The alternative is dismissal. Under this lash it is confidently expected that the example of Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Morton will spread like a contagion until it affects the entire Federal list. We have said the temptation to officeholders to play the role of hypocrisy is great—some trimmers and dodgers will no doubt be found ready to do the bidding of the administration, but if they sacrifice their convictions the people will hold them responsible. In the end they will have to answer to the people no less than their superiors.

#### DECREASED RAILROAD EARNINGS.

FORMING as they do a most extended system, and providing the channel through which a great part of the interchange of commodities must be carried on, our railroads draw their business from all industries. Dependent upon the exchange of the products of one part of the country for those of another, their business decreases and revives as the volume of these interchanges decreases or increases. A general revival of industry is immediately reflected in the increased earnings of railroads; a further depression by decreased earnings. Our railroads being so sensitive to prevailing economic conditions, it is not surprising that the increasing and long-continued depression has driven many into bankruptcy. The overcapitalization of many of our railroads, making necessary excessive transportation rates to enable them to meet fixed charges on watered stocks and bonds, has indeed brought many into receivers' hands; but if prices continue to fall, causing a further loss in gross tonnage, and making necessary a further reduction of rates, while fixed charges remain the same, a like fate must inevitably overtake those railroads that are now solvent. Whether overcapitalized or not the same ultimate fate

will befall them, unless the disastrous and blighting fall in prices is checked. Overcapitalization merely hastens the result.

In this connection it is of interest and of value to compare the relative conditions of our railroads for the years 1893 and 1894.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1894 shows the aggregate railroad capitalization on June 30, 1893, to have been \$10,506,235,410, of which about half consisted in funded debt. The capitalization averaged \$63,421 per mile of line. Of the total capitalization \$3,556,475,840 (almost \$700,000,000 of this was bonded debt), or nearly 34 per cent. is stated to have received no return in the way of dividends or interest. The same report states that on June 30, 1894, the total capitalization of railroads in the hands of receivers was about \$2,500,000,000, or one-fourth of the total railroad capital of the country.

The *Bankers' Magazine* of New York recently issued a pamphlet on railroads that were in default on fixed charges on April 1, 1895. It makes no mention of the amount of stock of these companies, and in taking the bonds on which interest has not been paid when due, includes only mortgage bonds upon which payment of interest is obligatory, and therefore the aggregate amount given shows only in part what is actually the case. The total amount of such bonds in default is stated to be \$976,022,865, or nearly 17½ per cent. of the entire funded debt, income bonds, equipment and miscellaneous obligations included. Far more significant, however, as more clearly showing the true condition, is the fact that the roads in default operate a mileage of 61,996 miles out of a total of about 179,000. In other words, over 34 per cent. of the total mileage.

In the *New York Financial Chronicle* it is stated that 251 roads operating 160,952 miles earned \$1,085,316,929 gross in 1894, against \$1,219,051,931 in 1893, on 159,991 miles, a decrease of \$133,735,002, or 10.97 per cent. over 1893. The same authority gives the gross earnings of the trunk lines at 12.98 per cent. less in 1894 than in 1893, which shows they suffered even more severely than all the railroads taken together. The decrease in gross earnings of all the railroads in the country was about \$150,000,000. The *Financial Chronicle* also states that roughly the gross earnings increased \$72,000,000 in 1890, \$47,000,000 in 1891, and \$56,000,000 in 1892, and decreased in 1893 about \$16,500,000. The earnings for 1894 had fallen so that they were but little more than in 1889, and this in the face of an increased mileage and an increasing population.

These facts show that the distress and widespread suffering so general in 1893 was much greater during the year 1894, and that until the fall in prices is checked ruin will continue to overtake our railroads, as well as our farmers, manufacturers, and all those interested in productive industries. The re-establishment of bimetallism can alone save our producers from ruin and our railroads from bankruptcy, for nothing else can stop the appreciation of money and the resulting fall of prices.

#### LESSONS OF HISTORY.

IT is well known that Rome at first grew slowly, that the people long remained poor, and that the progress of civilization was very gradual for several centuries. It was not until the second Punic war—in fact, until after the final fall of Carthage—that Rome grew with rapid strides, that material wealth increased and that the advance of Roman civilization became marked and rapid. The precious metals did not become abundant in Rome until after the last Punic war, and it is from this time that the great growth of Roman power and civilization dates. In the following years, as Rome extended her conquests, the accumulated treasure of centuries, hoarded in Persia and Asia Minor, was poured into Italy, and the supply of gold and silver equaled, if it did not exceed, the growing demand. Accumulation of material wealth steadily increased and Roman power and civilization advanced unchecked until it culminated during the reign of



Augustus. Then the flood of the precious metals was at its height and the supply quite equal to the demand.

At about this time the supply that had been constantly augmented by the addition of conquered hoards failed, while the supply from the mines was small. The precious metals began to appreciate first slowly, then more rapidly, and prices fell, industry was paralyzed and Roman power commenced to decline. The burdens of the producing classes increased with the growing scarcity of silver and gold, and finally, under the influence of the creditor classes and with a view to increasing the imperial taxes, the value of money was further increased, arbitrarily, by an imperial edict (221 A.D.) destroying silver as a money metal and making gold the only legal-tender money.

Consequently prices fell lower and lower, the money-lenders received more and more in interest and principal, taxes became more and more burdensome, and producers were further discouraged by the constant depreciation of their property, which gradually fell into the hands of the creditor classes. The property of the producing classes being exhausted without paying their debts, they became the slaves of their creditors. All incentive to energy was destroyed and the classes that once formed the strength of Rome, from which the invincible legions were drawn,—reduced as they were to slavery,—were ready to welcome any change as a relief. At the same time while the producing classes were reduced to a state of slavery, the creditor classes fell into a state of growing moral corruption—a state that is always brought about by the possession of unearned gains. Thus reduced to impotency by slavery, ignorance, heathenism and moral corruption, the Roman Empire fell an easy victim to the hordes of barbaric Germans, who marched from one end of Italy to the other without meeting any serious resistance.

All became chaos, civilization retrograded and was lost, and all progress checked. Europe sank into a state of retrogression known as the Dark Ages. The barbaric tribes, who, driven before the advance of the Huns overran the tottering Roman Empire, lived at first in a state of equality, but as they settled down to agricultural pursuits the stronger men who had been recognized as leaders gradually became rulers, and established hereditary dynasties, securing for their own use a portion of the lands and produce of other men's labor. For many centuries no light broke over Europe. The rulers at first elective became hereditary, their rule became more and more arbitrary and their power increased while that of their people decreased, until the producing classes were reduced to the condition of serfs. The powerful but unseen agent which brought about this change in the relations of ruler and subject was the appreciation of money. During all this period the precious metals became scarcer and scarcer, with the result that the portion of the product of men's labor reserved for the support of the privileged classes, who had become the capitalists, became greater and greater. The sovereigns and privileged classes profited at the expense of the people who were reduced first to poverty and then to slavery.

The decline of civilization became greater and greater, until about the tenth century the darkest period was reached. Then the appreciation of money was stopped by the reopening of the Spanish mines by the Moors, and the decline of civilization was checked. But silver still remained scarce and the burdens of the producing classes, though not increased, were not lightened. It was not until the crusades had opened the trade with the East that any revival of importance took place, and it is to be noted that the prosperity and progress of Venice and Genoa date from the revival of the credit system with the banks of Venice (1171) and Genoa, and the consequent economizing of the precious metals. The stock of the precious metals was not increased and the amount of credit that could be based on this small stock was, of course, limited. Outside of Venice and Genoa the credit system was not developed beyond the great annual fairs of Lyons, etc., and revival was slow. Even in Venice and Genoa the expansion

caused by the use of the credit system did not keep pace with the intense activity that was developed.

It was not until after the discovery of America and the opening of the mines of Potosi in 1545, and after the flood of silver had had time to circulate through Europe, that revival became general, that development became rapid, and the world renewed those rapid strides of progress that had been unknown through all the dreary centuries from the time of Augustus down to the sixteenth century—a period during which gold and silver were growing scarcer and scarcer, absolutely down to the eleventh century, and relatively to the requirements of trade, if not absolutely, from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries.

Deferring for the present the consideration of the relations of the supply of money to progress from the reawakening of the world upon the discovery of the silver mines of America down to the present time, let us consider the lesson taught by the history of the past.

The appreciation of money produced "that constant decay of agriculture and rural population, and increase in the weight of debts and taxes, to which all the contemporary annalists ascribe the ruin of the Roman Empire" (Alison). With the continued appreciation of money the Dark Ages reached their darkest period about the tenth century. Then the working of the Spanish mines and the use of credit money, causing a saving in the use of the precious metals, stopped their appreciation, but the burdens of the producing classes were not lightened until the discovery of the silver mines of America, from which time dates the rapid revival of trade, the gradual emancipation of the agricultural classes from serfdom and the progress of civilization. In this connection, it may be mentioned that another great revival of trade and industry followed the discovery of the gold mines of California.

Not through the failure in the supply of the precious metals, but through arbitrarily discarding silver, the money of the present generation is being appreciated, the agricultural classes are being ruined, and the increased weight of debts, taxes and the depreciation of property is ruining all producers, while moral corruption is creeping into our society. The same causes ruined Rome, and forced the world back into the Dark Ages. The same causes are undermining the civilization and stopping the progress of to-day.

The American people should not, must not, fail to profit by the experience of the past.

#### A BAD PRECEDENT.

NICARAGUA has agreed to pay the indemnity demanded by the British Government for the expulsion of ex-Consul Hatch and to submit the other differences to arbitration. Under the guarantee of the Republic of Salvador as to the prompt payment of the indemnity, the British forces have been withdrawn from Corinto and the Nicaraguan flag again floats over the custom house. With the payment of the indemnity this dispute will be closed, and if the memory of the occupation and the payment of an arbitrary indemnity practically exacted by force could be forgotten with the evacuation of Corinto, we would have cause for unqualified congratulation.

The dispute in itself was trivial, but the principle involved great. By permitting this arbitrary occupation the United States abandoned a principle and the British established a precedent. The precedent established by the British occupation is that Great Britain need not submit any question that may arise between her and the weaker American republics to arbitration, but may sit in judgment on the question herself and on *ex-parte* evidence, and then proceed by force of arms to enforce her own arbitrary decree. In enforcing this decree she may occupy, even permanently, the territory of an American republic and substitute a military government for the chosen government of the people.

It is our duty to see that Great Britain treats the weaker

American republics with fairness, and we have long maintained the right of American peoples to choose their own governments freely, and without intervention on the part of European powers. Mr. Monroe declared that any attack on the independence of the South American republics or a seizure of their recognized territory would be considered as an unfriendly act and as dangerous to our peace and safety. Mr. Cleveland has abandoned our recognized position with regard to the American republics—a position established by Mr. Monroe and heretofore always maintained.

Great Britain has not only gained her point in this dispute, but a signal diplomatic triumph. She has trampled on the Monroe doctrine and established a precedent of riding roughshod over the weaker American republics. Our relations with our southern neighbors have been placed upon the same footing as our relations with the European powers, Mr. Cleveland tacitly admitting that we have no more concern with the relations of the South American republics to the European powers than with the relations of one European power to another.

Our influence on this hemisphere has been weakened, and in all future disputes this case will be referred to as a precedent. The bad influence exerted and the harm done is great, but the triumph of Great Britain is not likely to be permanent. Like many other precedents created by Mr. Cleveland, it will no doubt die with the present administration.

[FOR THE AMERICAN.]  
SONG.

CAN you love me? Will you love me,  
As you love to-day?  
When my footsteps slowly totter,  
When my brown hair turns to gray?  
Should the world with coldness treat me,  
Can you love me when  
I've no friends or fortune left me,  
Will you love me then?

Can you love me? Will you love me,  
Through all mortal strife?  
Through all hopes, and joys or sorrows,  
Love me as your life?  
Through affliction's darkest portals  
To the final end,  
Never having ceased to love me,  
Will you love me then?

WILLIAM H. TEVIS.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

AMONG the students at Bucknell University are twenty young women, who fully maintain themselves in their studies by the side of their brothers. The young women have adopted the Oxford cap, the color of the tassel indicating the particular class.

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To commemorate the birth of her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Hesse intends to give to every woman domestic in Hesse who has remained in the same family for a quarter of a century a beautiful gold cross, with the inscription, "For twenty-five years' faithful service," and with a monogram formed of the initials of the Grand Duchess.

\*\*\*

"In the center of the table stood a mound of pink roses and ivy, and on the top of this stood a stuffed white owl, holding a pearl-handled pen in his beak.

"At each plate, except that of the hostess, whose only tie with literature is her appreciation of it, was a little dark-blue silk stocking, stuffed with rose leaves, the tops being tied up with pale-blue ribbons, which also held two pink roses and a bunch of white quills.

"Every name card had a water color drawing of ink pot and pen in one corner, and a little row of books in the other, on the backs of which were the titles of such books as the lady whose name the card bore had given to the world.

"The invitation to this collation contained a request that the recipient would take part in a blue-stockings luncheon."

Women who sleep a great deal and comfortably, who are addicted to cat naps and regard nine hours of wholesome rest as absolutely requisite to their physical well-being are the women who defy the frosting hand of time. These are the women whose wrinkles are few and far between, and whose eyes remain the brightest and cheeks the rosiest for the longest period after the bloom of youth has fled. No less notable a beauty than Diane de Poitiers, who retained her irresistible loveliness until her seventieth year, recognized the value of sleep as a preventive of wrinkles. Indeed, so fearful was she of losing a moment of perfect rest that, mistrusting the beds of her friends, she carried her own with its splendid fittings on all her journeys.

\*\*\*

In one district of Bohemia the girls go into a field of peas and make there a garland of five or seven kinds of flowers, all of different hues. The garland they must sleep upon, lying with their right ear upon it, and then they hear a voice from underground, which tells them what manner of men they will have for husbands. Sweet peas would doubtless prove very effectual in this kind of divination, and there need be no difficulty in finding them of different hues. If Hertfordshire girls are lucky enough to find a pod containing nine peas, they lay it under a gate and believe they will have for a husband the first man that passes through it. On the border, unlucky lads and lasses in courtship are rubbed down with pea straw by friends of the opposite sex. These beliefs connected with peas are very widespread.

\*\*\*

A lady in Harlem, who is interested in church work, was preparing to attend a supper the other afternoon, and it was necessary for her to take two tablecloths and a few napkins with her. At the same time she was doing up her mother's best silk dress to send to Springfield, Mass., where she is on a visit. She marked the bundles carefully and gave them to a boy, one to be taken to the church and the other to the express office. The boy did as directed, and nothing more was thought about it until she arrived at the church, when one of the ladies thanked her very much for sending such a nice dress for the mission barrel, and told her that she had packed it carefully in one of the barrels which was soon to be sent to clothe the poor heathen. The tablecloths and napkins were speeding toward Springfield.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

IF I knew the box where the smiles are kept,  
No matter how large the key  
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,  
'Twould open, I know, for me;  
Then over the land and sea, broadcast,  
I'd scatter the smiles to play,  
That the children's faces might hold them fast  
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough  
To hold all the frowns I meet,  
I would like to gather them every one,  
From nursery, school and street;  
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,  
And, turning the monster key,  
I'd hire a giant to drop the box  
To the depth of the deepest sea.

\*\*\*

It is so easy to spoil a child. Wait on him, and fly when he calls. Let him whip auntie because she will not get him a sugar-plum. Let him understand that the house is his realm, and that he is its ruler. Give him everything he cries for. Then, mother, wait, you will not have your sorrow to seek.

\*\*\*

A soap dealer who should open an agency in China would lose money. In many parts of China the children wear no clothes for many months in the year, and the majority of the people never wash. "Do you wash your child every day?" a Chinese mother was asked. "Wash him every day!" was the indignant response; "he was never washed since he was born!"—*Youth's Companion*.

\*\*\*

Little Isabel's mother had very injudiciously allowed her to drink weak tea with her meals instead of milk. One day Isabel was taken out to lunch at a friend's house, and the friend, never dreaming that a child could drink anything other than milk, placed it before her in a broad, low, fancy cup. The child gazed at the milk in silence for awhile, and then astonished her hostess by remarking disdainfully, "I am no cat."



Teacher—Have you finished your composition on what little boys should not do in school?

Little Johnny—Yes'm.

Teacher—Read it.

Little Johnny (reading)—Little boys, when at school, should not make faces at the teacher and should not study too hard, 'cause it makes them nearsighted; and should not sit too long in one position, 'cause it makes their backs crooked, and should not do long examples in 'rithmetic, 'cause it uses up their pencils too fast.

\*.\*

*Kate Field's Washington*: Within two weeks the papers noticed the suicide of three children—two of them only nine years old. One little girl killed herself because of the harsh reproaches of her father when he found that she had appropriated a penny from some household money, and the other two children took their lives in order to spare their mother, a poor widow, the burden of their support. A serious, sensitive child naturally believes the letter of the law, and will brood for weeks over hints of financial or domestic trouble which the father and mother forget ten minutes after they have uttered them. "Childhood's happy hour" is balanced by many an hour of real distress, and the five-year-old who announced in a moment of gloom that "this world isn't any better than old shanty, anyhow," is not alone among his contemporaries.

## OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### "LEADERS MUST SHOW THEIR HANDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

*Dear Sir*: Now that the President has declared himself in unmistakable terms upon the money question, and his family party are manifesting such a willingness to abandon any further attempts at open deception and act fully upon the policy boldly advocated by Congressman Hendrix, in New York, the question now arises, Where will stand his great body of "hand strengtheners" in the Republican ranks?

Those Congressmen, Senators and able editors who have so long acted upon Senator Sherman's plan—"we must strengthen the hands of the President"—and yet professing to be friendly to silver all the time, will now have to "fish or cut bait," for the people wish naturally to find out "where they are at."

If, like *their* President, who has so many times permitted the idea to be broadly published that he was friendly to silver, they only meant it in a Pickwickian sense; all the same, the people are bound to know, for the lines are laid, and the issue made for the contest, even as the President and his Cabinet declare.

The battle is on, and inverted blessings will be showered upon the heads of those "who first cry, Hold, enough"!

Where will be the able Republican leaders who have so utterly failed to see the utter incongruity of gold-monometallism with high protection in the coming contest?

Where will now stand those who stood upon the declaration of their last national convention in favor of the use of both gold and silver as *standard money*?

The people have a right to know, for they will not tolerate another campaign of deception and fraud. No evasions, no glittering generalities will satisfy the American people.

It must be a fair fight, for the liberties of a patient, long-suffering people are at stake. By-and-by metallists must show their hands, for the people are in no mood for trifling. All that they hold dear—freedom, prosperity and even life itself for millions of the people—are at stake in this contest, for its result is to determine whether *opportunity* shall be forever secured or forever be denied to the great mass of the wealth creators of our country, opportunity for growth in manly independence which is the birthright of all Americans. We do not like to indulge in abuse of those who honestly differ with us, but if the present points to anything, it is to the certainty that an outraged people will ere long begin to regard as public enemies the authors of their distress, and those who are aiding and abetting the stupendous scheme of robbery will not be held guiltless.

Ignorance of the question cannot be much longer pleaded, for "all who run may read."

The evidence is everywhere plain that the destruction of values constantly going on is due to the appreciation of money—of the standard money. They are now sinning against light, these defenders of a policy which is sapping the very foundation of social order and well-being, and they must be held to a rigid accountability.

The eloquent words of Hon. John P. Jones in closing his masterly address at the Brussels conference should be remembered. After quoting Hon. A. J. Balfour's clear, concise statement of "what the money of the world should be—"a fair and permanent record of obligations over long periods of time"—(the best definition of *sound money*), he said:

"Now, Mr. President, I merely desire to say that I am one of those who believe that injustice harms not only the victim, but the victimizer. There is a moral constitution of the universe with which all things must ultimately square, and no matter how panoplied in privilege or power may be he who commits wrong, he will find that in its own time the wrong will return to plague its perpetrator. \* \* \* The history of nations is full of warning that financial struggles lead to social struggles, sometimes to riot, desolation and ruin. The accumulations of a lifetime, even of generations, may be swept away in a day. Those who have been wronged, the debtors and productive classes, ask no redress for the past. They have thus far, without complaint, tolerated the exactions because they did not clearly perceive the cause of them. They are now awakening to the extent and magnitude of the evil, and to the source from which it emanates. They demand not restitution, but reform; to this they are entitled, and sooner or later this they must receive."

In this connection the words of Mr. Moreton Frewen in the *Fortnightly Review* (London, June, 1893) may well apply here as to those whom he addressed:

"Lombard Street will be well advised to heed, and to heed quickly, the demand for reform before it changes into a clamor for restitution."

J. W. PORTER.

Charlottesville, Va., May 5, 1895.

\*.\*

## FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

*Dear Sir*: Statistical experts have agreed that the aggregate population of the earth is 1,500,000,000, each one of whom has been endowed by nature with a separate individuality; not simply of feature, but of moral character and even of intellect.

Scientists, with exquisite precision, moreover, have demonstrated that no two persons ever beheld the same rainbow. The rays of colored light, visiting one pair of eyes, are never the same which impinge upon another. Inasmuch, therefore, as an absolute identity of mental perception (except in the exact sciences) is never the same in two individuals, it should occasion but little surprise that in the tangled and unfamiliar matter of free silver coinage there should be so little unanimity. This is not attributable, moreover, to any inherent obscurity in the principles of finance, nor to any insufficiency of the abundant proofs upon which they repose, but simply to the sophistical craft and cant of the monometallic press, which has been allowed to bury this whole subject beneath an avalanche of fables. In superaddition to this a study of national finance is in the Eastern States a subject to which scarcely one person in ten thousand has ever given attention. Its so-called discussion, whether in Congress or the newspapers, has degenerated into a multiplicity of irrelevant and discordant contradictions, amongst which the crucial points of the subject are unheeded and unheard. In token of this the gold press, with bronzed effrontery, habitually asserted in endless shapes that to prevent the fatal exportation of all Federal gold reserve the repeal of "the Sherman law" was an

imperative necessity. No demonstration of this necessity was set forth. On the contrary, the only argument in its favor was a bold and sturdy assertion of that fact. Their importunity prevailed. The law was repealed, simply because they clamored for it; whereupon, instead of arresting the outflow of gold, it was exported in greater volume than ever before! So much for the reliability of the gold press! Had the well-established laws of political economy bearing upon the subject been respected results would have been exactly the reverse.

In this connection there are three fundamental and imperative principles of political economy, either one of which, if allowed its proper weight, would have positively interdicted that repeal. These are as follows:

*First.* "The wealth of nations is the exclusive and absolute product of human labor."

*Second.* "The entire product of both the precious metals has, in the experience of all nations, never sufficed to transact the aggregate business of the world." Commercial necessity, therefore, in all nations and ages has exacted an enormous employment of "money of account" in the form of bills of exchange, promissory notes and miscellaneous forms of credit, in order to supplement the dearth of gold and silver.

*Third.* "The shrinkage or expansion of the money volume of any nation engenders an elevation or depression of prices, whether of land, of its products, or of wages, etc., in ratio with the change; and in case of a severe contraction, a blizzard of bankruptcies is certain to supervene."

Any financial policy which militates against these axiomatic principles is doomed to discomfiture and disaster. From these data it may be assumed that the promotion of industry in all its protean forms is the primary and most indispensable element in the polity of civilized States, and can alone keep them upon the pathway of true progress and within the pale of assured prosperity and peace. Out of industry arises the commerce of the world, both international and domestic; of which (in our case) the latter is incomparably the most important, not only in volume, but in its immediate bearing upon the public happiness. HAMLET.

Philadelphia, May 7th.

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#### COMPARATIVE INJURIES INFLICTED BY THE GOLD STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: The average export prices, measured in gold, of wheat, cotton and silver for the years 1873 and 1893 were as follows:

Year.	Wheat Per Bushel.	Cotton Per Pound.	Silver Per Ounce.
1873.....	\$1.25	18.2 cents	\$1.29
1893.....	.63	7. "	.72

In the twenty-one years from the date that silver was demonetized it will be seen that wheat declined in price nearly one-half, lacking only  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per bushel of half; cotton declined more than half, 2.1 cents per pound more, while the decline in the price of silver was considerably less than half,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ounce less; wheat declined 49.6 per cent., cotton declined 61.5 per cent., and silver declined only 44.2 per cent. Going from the bimetal standard to the single gold standard has not caused as much fall in silver as it has in our two great articles of export—cotton and wheat. The fall in prices of all three was quite regular during the entire twenty-one years, and was produced by the same cause—the discarding of silver as money of redemption. Most other industrial products have gone down in a somewhat similar ratio. Silver remains at its old comparative value. Gold has doubled in price; its functions have been doubled and hence its appreciation.

The decline in prices has not been caused by overproduction, for compared with the increase of population there is no surplus of wheat, cotton or silver. It has not been caused by

new inventions and machinery, for during the last twenty-two years there have been no very important inventions reducing the cost of growing wheat, cotton or mining silver. This fall in prices, with all its attendant stagnation of business, idleness of laborers, suspensions, receivers, mortgage foreclosures and bankruptcy, has been brought about by narrowing the money base. John Stuart Mill said: "That all increase of the quantity of money raised prices and a diminution lowered them, is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency."

The injury to silver miners by the adoption of monometallism has not been as great as it has to wheat and cotton growers. The silver and gold mines are intermingled in the same States. The blow struck at silver at the same time gave an immense bounty to gold. Bullion from many of the largest silver mines carries from a quarter to a third of its value in gold. Such mines continue to produce. The appreciation of the gold goes far to balance the depreciation of the silver. As the distinctively silver mines were obliged to close, the employees and sometimes the owners went to work on gold mines, and usually with fair success. Many gold mines where the ore is so poor that formerly it could not be made to pay expenses are now extensively worked at some profit; not because there is more gold in the ore, but because the gold is worth more per ounce. Silver miners thrown out of employment have been prospecting and made additional locations of gold mines, some of which are good producers. The result has been a considerable increase of the gold product in all the mining States and Territories. The largest increase has been in Colorado, where the gold went from \$3,500,000 in 1889 to \$10,500,000 in 1894. Many of the silver miners have thus had an opportunity to recoup a part of their losses; but the wheat growers and the cotton growers have had no such chance. The prices of their wheat, cotton and most other farm productions have been reduced about one-half without any compensation whatever. To the agriculturists the single gold standard has proved a much cleaner cut injury than to miners.

The most extraordinary thing in connection with the great financial question of the age has been the regular, continued and persistent habit of the single gold-standard press to discuss it, and refer to it as simply a contention between the silver miners and the remainder of the country, and contemptuously speak of bimetalism as the silver craze! It is hard to believe this the result of ignorance, and yet mendacity seems to be the only other name for it.

W. S. MILLS.

El Dorado Canyon, Nev., May, 1895.

#### A GEORGIA FOLK SONG.

O H, de rooster roos' on de henroos' high;  
Chillen, cl'ar de way!  
De preacher stop in de passin' by,  
En' he never crow fer day!

He never crow fer day,  
He never crow fer day;  
De preacher stop,  
En' his game bag drap,  
En' de rooster gone his way!

Oh, de turkey roos' in de tall pine tree:  
Chillen, bar de do'!  
De preacher rise like a bumble-bee,  
En' he never roos' no mo'!

He never roos' no mo',  
He never roos' no mo';  
He hear de word,  
En' de turkey bird,  
He gone whar de preacher go.

Oh, de 'possum ketch in de fowlhouse trap,  
An' he squeal 'twell his mouth is so';  
But he fall in de preacher bag, ker-flap,  
En' he never squeal no mo'!

He never squeal no mo',  
He never squeal no mo';  
He heard de word,  
Like de turkey bird,  
En' de preacher got him sho'!

F. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution.



## AMONG THE PREACHERS.

SIR JOHN HONGWOOD and his four children have been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

\*.\*

Keep the altar of private prayer burning. This is the very life of all piety. The sanctuary and family altars borrow their fires here, therefore let this burn well. Secret devotion is the very essence, evidence and barometer of vital and experimental religion.—*Spurgeon*.

\*.\*

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. J. Hood Wilson, of the Barclay Free Church, Edinburgh, will be nominated as Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, in place of the Rev. Principal Miller, of the Madras United Christian College, whose illness will not allow of his occupying the office.

\*.\*

The manner in which Protestantism in the south of Ireland is decreasing, mainly through emigration, can be inferred from the fact that in the parish of Killarney, according to the rector, Archdeacon Wynne, there was in 1889 a total church population of 268 persons, while last year there were in the same parish only 178 church people, or a decrease of over 66 per cent. in five years.

\*.\*

An interesting incident connected with recent changes in Corea is that of a native Corean who united with Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C., when he was a student in this country a short time ago, who is now the Magistrate in charge at Ping Yang. He has sentenced the mandarin who so severely persecuted the Christians there just before the war to be beaten with ninety-four blows for his misconduct on that occasion.

\*.\*

The *Independent* reports the following strange declaration by an Anglican curate: "I do abominate all Nonconformists as the bitterest enemies of God and man. They are a wretched and rebellious people. I do not, of course, mean a literal hell when I wished you all to go there if you do not return to the mother Church. It was the strongest language I could command to express my thorough indignation at all who dare to stay outside, and I reiterate my statement that I shall not be sorry if you all are literally dashed into hell if you refuse Him that speaketh."

\*.\*

Whatever romance and poetry were in olden times associated with pilgrimages to places reputed sacred are rapidly being destroyed by the prosaic spirit of this very progressive and matter-of-fact age. Thus those who with pious intentions now visit the Holy Land are transported by rail from Jaffa to Jerusalem, where a funicular line conveys them to the summit of the Mount of Olives, while comfortable hotels on the American plan are to be found at Bethlehem and on the site of the Garden of Gethsemane. And now a hydraulic elevator has just been established at Marseilles for the purpose of hoisting pilgrims to the much-visited shrine of Notre Dame de la Garde, perched on the summit of the highest rock overlooking the city and bay, and to which sailors and travelers on starting out or upon returning from sea voyages have from time immemorial been wont to ascend by the thousands of steep steps, usually on their knees.

\*.\*

An Episcopal clergyman passing his vacation in Indiana struck an old farmer, who declared that he was a "Piscopal." "To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman. "Don't know nawthin' 'bout enny parish," was the answer. "Well, then," continued the clergyman, "what diocese do you belong to?" "They ain't nawthin' like that 'round here," said the farmer. "Who confirmed you, then?" was the next question. "Nobody," answered the farmer. "Then how are you an Episcopalian?" asked the clergyman. "Well," was the reply, "you see, it's this way. Last winter I went down to Arkansas visitin', and while I was there I went to church, and it was called 'Piscopal, and I he'd them say 'that they'd left undone the things what they'd oughter done, and they had done some things what they oughten done,' and I says to myself, says I, 'That's my fix, exac'ly,' and ever since I considered myself a 'Piscopalian.'" The clergyman shook the old fellow's hand, and laughingly said: "Now I understand, my friend, why the membership of our church is so large."

## SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

ROBERT GRANT, in *Scribner*: "The reason the native American girl will not become a servant, in spite of the arguments of the rational and godly, is that service is the sole employment in this country in which she can be told with impunity that she is the social inferior of anyone else. It is the telling which she cannot put up with. It is one thing to be conscious that the person you are constantly associated with is better educated, better mannered, and more attractive than yourself, and it is another to be told at every opportunity that this is so. In the shop, in the factory, and in other walks of life, whatever her real superiors may think of her, they must treat her as an equal. The happiness of her life, and its mainspring, too, lies in the consciousness that she is free to become the first lady in the land, and that she herself is to be her sole critic and detractor. Why is she not right in refusing to sacrifice her independence? Why should she sell her birthright for a mess of pottage."

\*.\*

Albert Shaw: Nothing could better illustrate the fundamental soundness of our American body politic than this general awakening in favor of honest city governments and progressive social work in our population centers. Our city governments have been our most conspicuous failure, and the most dangerous of all the evils which threatened our national life. Having finally awakened to a full appreciation of the facts as they were, the American people are bestirring themselves to make the cities wholesome and good. They will not accomplish everything by virtue of a wave of enthusiasm, but the new movement will not prove itself a passing whim. It is based upon sound principles, and it is supported by the deep determination of thousands of men and women who are capable of persistence through long years. There is a determination to bring our American cities up to the standard of the best American ideas, and also up to the standard of the best foreign achievements in municipal organization and improvement.

## FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

AGENOESE journal, the *Caffaro* is authority for the statement that since the recent attack on his life Premier Crispi wears under his shirt a light but solid coat-of-mail of steel, of double thickness over the heart.

\*.\*

The old restaurant Lemardelay, in Paris, which recently closed its doors, had numbered among its frequenters Thiers, Rossini, President Napoleon, Canrobert, Gambetta and other celebrities.

\*.\*

Thornycroft's latest torpedo-boat destroyer for the British Government, the Bruiser, made an average of 28.114 knots in six runs over the measured mile in very bad weather. In the three hours' trial the mean speed attained was 27.97 knots.

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In Italy, one of the first countries to take up cremation as a substitute for burial, the number of crematories in 1894 was 23, and that of bodies cremated 2,509. Though the membership of the cremation societies increases steadily, progress is not very rapid owing to the hostility of the Church.

\*.\*

Cape Juby, on the coast of the Sahara, with the adjacent territory and the factories lately established, has been bought by the Sultan of Morocco from the English company settled on the land, with a view to avoiding complications with England and preventing England from obtaining a foothold in Morocco.

\*.\*

In Belgium criminals condemned to death are executed—in effigy, so to speak. The executioner fastens to a post in the public square a placard with the sentence of the court, and this is allowed to remain in view of the public one hour. The most recent "execution" of this kind was that of a Russian, Baron Sternberg.

\*.\*

The French people would be singularly devoid of spirit if they did not resent, as they have done, the German imperial order calling on the various officers' corps to select one day for

the celebration of the war of 1870. Germany has a perpetual memorial of that war in the retention of the conquered French territory, and an annual celebration in the autumnal military manœuvres. Any additional celebration at this late day would be an unfriendly act.

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The terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan have involved the Orient in the moves on the chessboard of European politics. England's traditional antagonism to Russia has been pushed from the Black Sea to the Afghan frontier, and now their rivalry breaks out on the shore of the Pacific. France shows a disposition to take a part in the settlement of the new Eastern question, and of course Germany will not consent to be left out. There is a possibility that we shall have the whole Eastern question over again.

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The *Law Times* for April—published in Toronto—has an article complaining of the manner in which members of the Supreme Court of Canada treat counsel who appear before the court; and of the inconvenience to counsel and the injury to suitors from the attempts of the Chief Justice to prevent the reading of passages from the reports and the reading of excerpts from the evidence. It also mentions the fact that conversations upon the bench can be heard at the back part of the court-room on "subjects entirely foreign to the arguments." And it adds that these and like occurrences "tend to shake public confidence in the court."

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Italy is thinking of reducing the cost of her universities by suppressing the smaller ones. The cost of each student to the State, after deducting the fees they pay, is as follows in the different universities: Naples, \$43; Turin, \$69; Bologna, \$92; Pavia, \$94; Palermo, \$102; Genoa, \$103; Padua, \$110; Catania, \$123; Rome, \$140; Modena, \$204; Messina, \$206; Pisa, \$208; Sassari, \$209; Parma, \$262; Cagliari, \$269; Siena, \$272. Naples has 5,000 students and Siena less than 200. There is much local opposition to the reduction, but it is difficult to defend the existence of separate universities at places as near to each other as are Messina and Catania, Pisa and Siena, Parma, Modena and Bologna, or the two universities for the island of Sardinia.

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Lord Acton, who was recently appointed Regius Professor of History at Cambridge, in succession to Sir J. R. Seeley, has had a strange education for an Englishman. He is a Catholic, was brought up by the Jesuits, and afterward studied with Dr. Dollinger at Munich, but he never studied or passed an examination at either an English or a foreign university. He is the first Catholic who has been appointed to a history professorship in England since the Reformation. He has the reputation of being a very learned man, but his writings have been chiefly theological, in defense of the Old Catholic movement. Lord Acton's family has had a curious history. His grandfather descended from a younger branch of an English Baronet's family, settled in Naples, where he became one of the lovers of Queen Caroline, was concerned in the episode that smirches Nelson's fame, and on the restoration of the Bourbons, as Prime Minister, directed the campaign of bloody reprisals that have made his name and that of Cardinal Ruffo infamous. One of his uncles was Cardinal Acton, who was one of the prime movers in reorganizing the Catholic Church in England. Three other uncles, who were officers in the Neapolitan navy in 1860, are now Italian admirals in the Italian navy.

#### RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

[ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH.]

##### PART II.

ALONGSIDE of the sedentary population dwelling in the great oases, watered by the mighty rivers of that region, are the nomads of Central Asia, who occupy all the desert, steppe and mountain tracts, and belong to two well-marked groups, whereof the better known to Europeans, although the smaller and possessed of a less extensive territory is that of the Turkmen, whom French writers and former travelers have called Turcomans. These Turkmen inhabit the land extending from the Caspian to the vast sand deserts confining the valley of the Oxus on the

east; while southward their domain is bounded by the mountains of Khorassan, in Persia.

The Turkmen and their neighbors, the Khivans, are the descendants of those Kharysmians who, in all ages dreaded in war, spread their dominion in the beginning of the thirteenth century over a great part of Asia. The Turkmen belong unmistakably to the Turkish race, but have certainly undergone mixture with some other blood, hard to distinguish, yet betraying itself in a singular modification of type. The face is elongated, nose aquiline, complexion brown, beard black and quite scanty, though curling instead of straight and bristly, eyes large and generally black, albeit not infrequently light-colored. They are, as a rule, above the medium height, and offer many analogies with certain Arab tribes. Very brave and very bold, they constitute the most courageous, loyal and altogether estimable people in all Asia, notwithstanding their well-merited reputation of plunderers and inveterate highwaymen. Their costume consists of a *khalat* of the same shape as that worn by the Sarts, and generally of striped red and white calico, of leather or woollen trousers, and especially of a huge black sheepskin cap. This hairy cap, met with in less monumental proportions in Armenia, Persia and the Caucasus, is essentially characteristic of the Kharysmians; that is to say, of the Turkmen and Khivans, for the other peoples of Turkestan do not wear it.

What appears to have dictated the choice of such a head-gear, as, in fact, of the whole equipment—including the extremely high saddle—of these nomads, is their perpetual concern how to deal the best saber cuts on the heads and shoulders of their neighbors and to ward off those likely to be received in return. The enormous caps admirably accomplish the latter object, and all the better that their owners place in them changes of raiment and make of them receptacles for what they steal while wandering from place to place, thereby augmenting their protective efficaciousness. Nothing is more curious than the emptied contents of a Turkman's cap; the discoveries there made are altogether unexpected.

Before the Russian conquest the main and, indeed, the only industry of the Turkmen was plundering. Always at war with the Persians, and nearly always victorious, in spite of their very inferior numbers, they every year made razzias into Persia for slaves and booty of all description. The detachment of army corps sent against them served merely to increase the number of prisoners to be traded off in the markets of Bokhara and Khiva. A long while, too, did they resist the Russians, who, from a purely strategical standpoint and solely to subdue them, constructed the first section of the Trans-Caspian Railway. It was with a view to their raids, razzias, or *alamanes*, that the Turkmen created and perfected the admirable breed of horses which they own even to-day, and whose speed and staying qualities are incomparable, making it assuredly the finest stock in the world. Closely approaching the English pure bloods in type, these horses have none of that roundness of form which we seem bent upon associating with horses from the East. They are nervous, angular, bony and of large size. Unfortunately, they have become scarce since the Russian peace put an end to the occupation for which, at no little expense, they had been reared. Their number, at an enumeration of which we were spectators in 1891, only came to 4,000 in all the Trans-Caspian territory. The remainder of the equine population, which is very numerous, is formed of *karabau* horses, a mongrel race, degenerated and ordinary enough, and scarcely superior to our Barbary breed, which it resembles.

All the nomads dwelling beyond the Oxus, that is to say, all those peopling the country between the Ural Mountains and the desert of Gobi, from the Arctic Sea to the plateau of Pamir, are indiscriminately termed Kirghiz, a word saying nothing ethnographically, as it simply means "nomads." The Kirghiz of the Thian Shan, Ala Tao, Pamir and neighboring mountain chains, bear the name of Kara-Kirghiz, or Black Kirghiz and are likewise



known as Kipchaks. The Kirghiz of the plains, between the Ural Mountains and the Syr Daria, are called Kirghiz-Kaizaks, a designation having the same etymology as the Russian Cossacks, and signifying "horsemen." They are sturdy, thick-set, with broad and depressed craniums, extremely high cheek bones, projecting lips, small, flat noses and short and scanty beards. Their eyes are mere slits, while their skin is more or less swarthy, varying in tint from the olive hue of Southern Europe to the color of burnt wood.

The dress of the Kirghiz consists of a *touloupe*, or very ample *K'halat* of sheepskin, and of leather trousers called *chaldavar*. These trousers are worn especially in war or on a journey and are immensely wide, being pulled on over all the rest of the clothing, which, of course, stuffs them out. This fact, coupled with the natural toughness of the leather, permits them to ward off saber cuts. They are made either of sheep or buffalo skin, sometimes the color of our ancient men-at-arms' coats, sometimes dyed a bright red. Besides, they are covered with gorgeously colored silk embroidery, representing the most fantastical flowers and stars. At this kind of work the Kirghiz women exhibit an unheard-of degree of patience, spending much time for very meager remuneration. On their heads the Kirghiz wear little *tepés*, elegantly embroidered by their wives, or else small caps of skin or felt, lined or trimmed with fur.

The Kirghiz appear to be the purest representatives of the Altaic type. They pass their whole life in the saddle, and they own excellent breeds of horses; not elegant, but vigorous and capable of enduring anything. The Kirghiz are gentle in their manners and lead a truly pastoral life, never tilling the soil nor building towns. They are constantly moving their *aouls*, or portable villages, which, similar to those of the Turkman's, are composed of beehive-shaped felt tents. Horses, flocks of sheep and goats, and sometimes herds of oxen and yaks, comprise all their wealth. Very philosophical and singularly practical, they preferred voluntary submission to the Russians to the trials and discomforts of war. Hence, as a reward, each little group has preserved its administrative autonomy and notably the right, as a rule, of electing its own chiefs.

The Kara-Kirghiz, or Black Kirghiz, are very similar to the Kirghiz of the plains, but stronger, sturdier, more angular and taller, and, considering the shortness of their legs, their torso seems cast in a colossal mould. They are more warlike than the Kirghiz of the plains, and many a time have imposed their yoke on other nations. Yet they have been mere plunderers of kingdoms or served as mercenaries, being powerless to organize a permanent dominion anywhere. The Kara-Kirghiz are intrepid and indefatigable mountaineers, quite distinct from the Kalmucks, another pastoral race whose habitat lies more to the east, although certain of their tribes in the vicinity of Lake Issyk-Koul have intermingled with the Kirghiz.

Such, in their superficial features, are the three great families that together shared Great Bokhara before the Russian conquest imposed upon them all the authority of the White Czar.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

#### OUR LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, April 27, 1895.

MUCH puzzled are European politicians by the divers versions given of the conditions of the Chino-Japanese treaty, or rather of its preliminaries. From one source we learn of stipulations affecting points not thought, previously, to be at issue; from another, that conditions apparently of capital importance are not mentioned.

To a certain extent this incoherency finds its excuse in the concision imposed upon the transmission of dispatches from distant stations and the consequent confusion of informants between the five or six fundamental clauses that form the basis of a treaty,

and the infinity of minor articles that will be included in the definite instrument. This hypothesis, however, is not admissible in all cases—as, for instance, in the matter of the war indemnity announced to be of only 200,000,000 taels and which, probably, will be found to exceed three times that sum.

To the dispatches of London, New York, Berlin and Roman newspapers, each of which pretends to give the "only authentic text," no attention need be paid, none of their correspondents being in a position to know anything about the matter, but some approximate notion of the truth may be gleaned from the Japanese press, which, it is permissible to suppose, gets its information from more authorized sources than are open to even the most energetic foreigner. According to its affirmations we have the recognition of Korean independence, *i. e.* the establishment of a Japanese protectorate in that kingdom; the cession of Formosa and the Pescadores; the provisional but indefinite occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, as a guarantee of the loyal execution of the treaty; the right of navigation for Japanese vessels on certain Chinese rivers; the right to import, free of duty, certain categories of machines into, and to establish factories upon, Chinese territory; a commercial treaty based upon treaties now existing with foreign powers; a formal engagement to accept Japanese tariffs by the Chinese custom houses, and a convention by which Chinese residents in Japan shall be subject to the jurisdiction of Japanese courts—whereas the Japanese in China will enjoy the privileges of extraterritoriality.

Another condition, not mentioned, so far, by the Japanese press, and which has vastly exercised all Europe, is that of the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the late belligerents. This last is doubtful, not only because it is contrary to all the traditions of both peoples, but also because, being antagonistic to their essential interests, it would not be recognized by Occidental nations.

It would then be prudent to reserve commentary upon this treaty until we are officially notified of its context, as all that we know positively at present is that its preliminaries were signed by the plenipotentiaries on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th of April, and that, according to the intentions of its negotiators, its ratifications will be exchanged on or about the 8th of May, up to which date the suspension of hostilities will be prolonged. But during this interval of three weeks many things may happen; it is probable that the genuine terms of the treaty will be communicated to the Western powers, and, if we can believe the Russian newspapers, all of which are mouthpieces of the Russian Government, will be fundamentally revised.

#### HOW THE SITUATION IS VIEWED.

Meanwhile the situation is discussed most freely. The London press, which had been, so to speak, fluctuating in its preferences during the war, now affects a sort of indifference to the result, coupled with an ill-concealed satisfaction that the treaty might increase French embarrassments in Tonquin and an admission that the cession of Formosa would certainly be unpalatable to Spain, on account of its vicinity to the Philippines; but there is some reason to believe that the Foreign Office is not at all pleased by the reported arrangement. The Germans, who had hitherto declined interference in the Eastern quarrel, have ordered a couple of ironclads to the Pacific; Italy and Austria, not even indirectly interested, will unite their protests to those of their ally, and the French will follow the Russian lead, although, in point of fact, it is of no consequence to them whether the Governors of Formosa and of Liatt-Tong be Chinese or Japanese, while their commercial interests in the East are scarcely worth a mention. France has every reason to abstain from interference in matters that do not concern her. She has quite enough on her hands with her expedition to Madagascar, not because she will fail to conquer the island—to the greater profit of British and German colonial speculators—but because of the very possible future complications to which that conquest and its incidents may give

rise, and still more on account of that awakening of French martial spirit which, always endemical in the nation, but dormant since four-and-twenty years, may easily become aggressive and seek an outlet for its display in renewed revindications of real or supposed rights in Egypt. Anglophobia has reached fever heat on this side of the channel, and a war with England would not be at all unpopular, especially since the masses have been taught that "Albion is always perfidious," and have been shown the articles of M. Oppert *from* Blowitz in the *Times*. The thinking fraction of the nation, however, do not show their hostile sentiments, having something more tangible to think of than a quarrel with John Bull on the principle of "hereditary hatred." A few timorous souls even ask whether the world is not on the eve of the accomplishment of Flaubert's satirical prediction, "Within the next fifty years the combined armies of China and Japan will beleaguer Paris." In reality, there is no fear of that. Marshal Yamagata will not be able to treat General Saussier as Tamerlane did Sultan Bajazet; but there is a danger, commercial and economical, that the yellow race, with at its head an active, enterprising and intelligent people, may eventually become as disastrous to modern Europe as were the invasions of Attila and Alaric to the Empire of Byzantium. In another form, it is the question of Chinese cheap labor, revised and considerably aggravated. An example of what may be expected in the future: Within the last month a Japanese vessel of 1,500 tons, commanded and manned by Japanese, landed at the little channel port of Granville a cargo transported from Japan at a price 50 per cent. inferior than could be accepted on American or British ships, and this is perfectly comprehensible, given the fact that the Japanese sailor is quite satisfied with a monthly pay never exceeding \$2, and a ration that costs a little less than 9 cents per diem. A number of intelligent Eastern shippers have already employed these cheap navigators for their coasting trade, and so soon as their ability to make long sea voyages shall be confirmed, the commercial navies of all Western nations will be disastrously affected, especially if an amicable arrangement between Japan and China double the means of expansion of what threatens to become a dangerous monopoly. Another and much more serious objection to the alleged arrangement is found in the fact that, by the simple force of circumstances, the Chinese market will eventually be closed to Europeans. France, Russia and England struggled vainly during long years to obtain an entrance into the Celestial Empire, which the Japanese have imposed upon those who their enemies of yesterday will become their friends and allies of to-morrow. Men of the same race, or at least of the same color, always agree to look upon foreigners in the light of a common foe, and the defensive and offensive alliance said to be an article of the treaty of Shimonoseki must be considered as a threat to all "outside barbarians."

#### A "MIXED" CONDITION.

The question thus remains: Will the treaty be recognized by foreign powers, and will they not revise it as they did for the treaty of San Stefano?

On these two points there seems to be an unanimity of sentiment; England and Germany for commercial, and Russia for military, reasons will never give their consent to its execution. Russia is barred by it from the acquisition of a Pacific port which will not be blocked by ice during the winter, as is Vladivostock, and her interests are directly injured by the declaration of Corea's territorial integrity and by the annexation of the peninsula of Liau-Tong and of Port Arthur. It is possible that some secret convention assures to Russia the possession of a naval station, either in Corea or in the Gulf of Petchili. But of this no one can speak with any certainty; all that is positively known is that the Russians have sent some 15,000 soldiers eastward, and when the Russians move they mean business; the measure may be hostile to Japan, but it is not at all impossible that it be intended for its support against other malcontents.

The situation, on the whole, is remarkably "mixed;" none of the Western powers are satisfied; all are disposed, at least in words, to interfere, and, evidently, Li Hung Chang's acceptance, almost without demur, of the Japanese terms, was motivated by the conviction of European intervention.

But, legally, can Europe interfere? The last rumor gives out that the treaty has been already ratified—doubtful—before the expiration of the alleged three weeks of grace, during which it ought to be officially notified to foreign powers, and, if such be the case, the doctrine of "accomplished facts" can be plead, and intending objectors be told to mind their own business.

#### A BIT OF JAPANESE SWAGGER.

It is a long way from Europe to Japan, and, save Russia, no nation is in a position to impose conditions upon the Japanese, who, flushed with easy victory, believe themselves invincible. England, from a commercial standpoint, might be supposed to have such a velleity, but not only has the British Government declared officially that she would not interfere in the question, but the Japanese seem to have no fear of the British lion, to judge from one of their leading newspapers, the *Kokumino Tomo*, which develops the idea that "Great Britain is a sort of Occidental China, existing only in virtue of ancestral inheritance and historic glories. England is no longer capable of fighting; her colonial wars are confined to attacks upon undisciplined or unarmed savages; since Waterloo she has never been pitted against any serious enemy, and, certainly, she is not a cause for fear to a country like Japan." This swagger might cost dear to the Japanese if it were sincere, but there is every reason to believe that Britannia and the Empire of the Rising Sun have made a little secret arrangement, by which the former will profit, and it is to this conviction that may be attributed the proposed action of France, Russia and Germany. It is possible that this action may be confined within diplomatic limits for the latter power, but the other two mean business; their combined fleets in the extreme East can put in line thirty-seven vessels armed with 610 cannons, and within forty-eight hours Russia can occupy the Island of Yezo with 20,000 troops, and so take on their flank the Japanese forces, who will find a very different enemy than the Chinese to deal with, and even if they be aided, it will only be with good wishes and oral encouragement by John Bull.

In Russian governmental circles it is distinctly asserted that the pretended offensive and defensive alliance of Japan with China, qualified at St. Petersburg as the "imaginative invention of certain sensational American newspapers," has nothing whatever to do with her intended action; "she will not permit the annexation by Japan of the peninsula of Liau-Tong, because it would compromise her interests in the extreme East."

That resort will be had immediately to the *ultima ratio regum* is not likely, but it is very probable that the complications incident upon the extreme Eastern question may result in a general protest about Egypt that may put an end to the armed truce existing in Europe for the last four-and-twenty years, thanks to miracles of diplomatic ability or trickery. Z.

#### FACTS OF THE WALLER INCIDENT.

P. S.—Waller, the ex-Consul, recently sentenced to twenty years' confinement, but *not* to hard labor, as stated in the British press, has been landed at Marseilles and thence been sent to the St. Nicolas Jail, pending his definite transfer to another penitentiary. His case scarcely warrants the sympathy that it seems to have aroused in America; the facts are as follows:

By Article III of the decree of the Chief of the Naval Division of Madagascar, dated January 18, 1895, "all correspondence was prohibited except through the channel of the local post office." Although cognizant of these orders, Waller, nevertheless, sent a letter addressed to "M. Teissier, Merchant at Tananarivo, via Vatomandry," by the intermediary of a British merchant ship to Natal, whence, according to his calculations, it would be trans-



mitted via Vatomandry to its destination unbeknown to the French military authorities. Unluckily for Waller, the British mail deposited the letter at the Tamatave Post Office, and there, its volume and its huge red seal attracting attention, it was opened and found to contain detailed information concerning the strength and sanitary condition of the garrison, the importance of the outposts, the probable dates of arrival of reinforcements, etc. With this was a communication to his acolyte, Harvey, of the *Madagascar News*, containing abominable calumnies upon the French officers and soldiers and, as a climax, a denunciation as French spies of two most respectable American merchants who proposed to visit Tananarivo on business.

So far as can be learned from authorized sources—not merely official sources—the man Waller has been treated as he deserved, and any interference by our government in his behalf would be as misplaced as it would be ineffectual to accomplish more at most than a diminution of his term of imprisonment, during which he will be treated as a political criminal and *not* as an ordinary convict.

Z.

#### MEN YOU HEAR ABOUT.

THE venerable Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, D.D., LL.D., preacher, translator and oldest living graduate of Harvard College, is ninety-three years of age.

\*\*

Lord William Beresford will receive \$30,000 a year as the Duchess of Marlborough's husband. Some men are born great and some marry the Yankee millions.

\*\*

Badinguet, the nickname still applied to Napoleon III. in France, is not, as is usually supposed, the name of the workman in whose clothes Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham, but a common Picard word meaning a simpleton, and first used of him by the soldiers who guarded him. When he landed at Boulogne he wore a blue coat and military cap, and not the cocked hat, green coat and white breeches of his uncle. The story of the tame eagle, however, is true; it was carried in a cage.

\*\*

General Fitzhugh Lee, who has been appointed an Internal Revenue Collector for the Western District of Virginia, is a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and has for many years been a conspicuous figure in the public life of Virginia. "For nearly two years," says the *Baltimore Sun*, "the President has been desirous of conferring upon General Lee some office. Not many months ago he was offered a foreign mission, which he declined. He could have had several desirable positions early in the administration, but then, being a candidate for the United States Senate, he declined all. Since then there have been few or no positions which the President felt would be agreeable to General Lee if tendered to him."

\*\*

Dr. John Blackmer, the well-known prohibitionist, of Springfield, Mass., who has just died, gained the esteem, even of those who disagreed with him. "His writings," says the *Republican*, "are devoid of that ill-temper and that denunciation of all holding a different opinion which are so common to the prohibitionists. It was this open-mindedness to the variations of human opinion which enabled him to approve of the submission to the popular vote of the Norwegian system of regulating the sale of intoxicants. He was bitterly attacked by men with whom he had labored for years, because of this position, and finally he did retire from it—not that he felt that his action was wrong, but that it injured in a way the cause of prohibition."

\*\*

Rev. Dr. Adolph Moses, a Jewish rabbi of Louisville, Ky., paid a high tribute to the late Dr. Broadus, the distinguished Baptist theological professor. The rabbi, in his remarks, said: "The glory of Louisville has departed from her with the departure of John A. Broadus. The saintliest man who has dwelt in it has left it forever. Our city is like a ring, the precious stone of which has been torn from its setting and lost. He was the most intensely and genuinely religious man I ever knew. Religion was life itself with him." He added that when he came to know and

revere in Dr. Broadus a Christian who was truly a man of God, his conception of Christianity underwent a complete change, and, for the first time in his life, Christianity presented itself to him, not as a bundle of unfathomable dogmas, but as a living poem for good as actualized in the living man.

\*\*

In a pamphlet entitled "German Women and Bismarck Worship," Countess Gisele von Streitberg protests energetically against the homage recently paid by so many of her sex to the Man of Blood and Iron. Her objection is not to the blood or the iron, but to the fact that Bismarck was lamentably wanting in that consideration for the cause of woman which she had a right to expect. Neither in his letters nor his speeches did he ever show much regard for her, and throughout his long rule he never troubled himself a bit about her social position, as a statesman and a gentleman ought to have done. The Countess goes on to analyze Bismarck's attitude and opinions with regard to women as she has been able to ascertain them from his family relationships, and concludes by building up a structure of feminine claims for the guidance of the Prince's successors.

#### THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

THE infantry tunic of the German army is to be discarded in favor of the blouse now worn in Austria.

\*\*

Paris has 86,150 horses, of which 15,084 belong to the Omnibus Company and 11,117 to the cab companies. From 16,000 to 17,000 horses a year are slaughtered for food.

\*\*

Demolitions in the Rue St. George at Paris have destroyed the house occupied by Auber. He bought it in 1842, when he succeeded Cherubini as Director of the Conservatory.

\*\*

A new order of chivalry has been established in France—the Order of the Black Star of Dahomey. France also has the decorations of Cambodia, of the Dragon of Anam and of the Nicham of Tunis.

\*\*

The trigger-pull of sporting guns is 3 pounds on the right-hand barrel and 3½ pounds on the left-hand barrel; the latter is made the heavier pull for the reason that the shock of explosion would, otherwise, set off both barrels at once.—*Industrial World*.

\*\*

They are building at Salem, Mass., a vessel in which thousands of people of New England ancestry will take interest. It is to be a model of the Arbella in which Governor Winthrop came over—a finer boat, in the estimation of many persons, than the Mayflower. Governor Winthrop landed near where Manchester-by-the-Sea now stands, and the vessel will take part in the celebration of that event by the town. An old Cape Ann sloop known as a "hooker" is to be remodeled for the purpose.

#### NOTES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is a marvel of typographical taste and neatness. Few publishers are as well up in this most important branch of the business as our good friend Mr. Francis P. McLaughlin.

\*\*

A new weekly, the *City and State*, is about to be established in Philadelphia under the control of Mr. Herbert Welsh, who is known by the politicians as "a rampant and red-hot reformer." It is to be published in the interest of good government everywhere.

\*\*

The *National Industrial Review*, published monthly at Cincinnati, O., in the interest of the manufacturers of the United States, is well and carefully edited and fully deserves the generous treatment it receives at the hands of its advertising patrons, who "know a good thing when they see it."

The Kalamazoo, Mich., *News*, "the champion of every cause that will make all the people better, happier and more prosperous," has earned the reward that invariably attends enterprise, honesty and ability in journalism. Its circulation has grown so rapidly that increased press, mailing and other facilities have become a necessity. It has leased the old Post-office Building on Burdick Street, one of the choicest locations in Kalamazoo, where continued prosperity awaits it.

\*.\*

The *Farm Journal*, edited and published in Philadelphia by Messrs. Wilmer Atkinson and Charles F. Jenkins, has achieved such a measure of success, financially and otherwise, that its present business home, accommodating over seventy-five editors, printers and clerks, has been found inadequate to meet its growing requirements, and it will soon move to a new and substantially built structure on Race Street above Tenth. Like *THE AMERICAN*, it aims to have a million subscribers, and it is evidently getting there "in good shape."

#### DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HON. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, a leading and honored Republican and President of the National Wool Growers' Association, calls the attention of Ohio Republicans to the fact that they will soon be called on in State convention to promulgate a platform of principles, and declares that "the time has come when the people will neither tolerate a 'straddle' nor 'glittering generalities' on bimetallism." He suggests the adoption of a plank declaring (1) "in favor of the coinage by our government of all the gold and silver produced by our mines; (2) an international monetary conference of the bimetallic nations to secure bimetallism; and (3) discriminating duties against mono-gold nations."

After considering at some length the growing possibility and urging the practicability of forcing the gold-using nations to join in the adoption of international bimetallism by discriminating duties, Mr. Lawrence, in conclusion, writes:

The gold standard adopted by Congress in 1873, followed by the demonetization of silver in most of the nations of Europe, has caused gold to be appreciated in value, its purchasing power to be increased, and as a consequence a general decline in all values except debts, bonds and mortgages. Gold dollars thus changed and increased and increasing in value are not honest money. They are robber money.

"At the meeting of the Bimetallic League in London on April 3d Mr. Balfour declared:

"That he was convinced that nobody in the city was so foolish as to suppose that the interests of Great Britain were benefited generally by an unlimited fall in prices, nor that any large body of city men was so unscrupulous as to desire that the debts owed them by foreign nations should be artificially augmented by a change in the value of the currency in which they were paid." (Cheers.)

"Silver is no longer money in this country. True, it is a legal tender, but nothing is the money of the Constitution which is to be redeemed in some other money.

"The Treasury silver notes issued under the Sherman act of 1890 are by the usage of the Treasury Department redeemable in gold, just as United States notes (greenbacks) are by the same usage.

"The silver certificates are not so redeemable, but are 'receivable for all public dues' and hence are mere tax receipts ready for use when needed.

"The Republican party can be safely trusted to secure bimetallism. The present Democratic administration, with its majority in Congress, by the repeal of the Sherman act of 1890, without any provision for the coinage of silver, has depreciated the commercial value of silver, has started on the road to gold-monometallism, and has brought ruin to millions of our people. President Cleveland beyond all question is a gold-monometallist. He has taken no step to secure silver as money.

"The Republican party must give relief, restore silver to its place as money of the Constitution, give to the country, and especially the wool growers and other farmers, adequate protective tariff duties, and thus restore prosperity."

## Wanamaker's

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The fair selling of books is next best to doubling the nation's school-houses. The undertaking looked almost hopeless when we started—books were housed like monks and priced like curios. Great publishing houses existed on large profits from small editions; the millions wouldn't buy their books; they bought nothing or the only commercially-measured literature—the flashy-covered novel.

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Special attention given to insane asylums and public institutions.



## ODDS AND ENDS.

SEPTIMUS WINNER says that his song "Listen to the Mocking Bird" is forty years old.

\*.\*

Old flannel shirts make good dusters and can be washed weekly. For the rubbing of silver they are invaluable.

\*.\*

A brass rod fastened by long brass hooks over a stationary wash-basin in a bathroom makes a good rack for towels and wash-cloths.

\*.\*

A small box with three shelves and a cover closing with a hook can be placed on the fire-escape and serve capitably as an outside refrigerator for the spring days.

\*.\*

The city of Richmond will erect a monument to Lieutenant-General J. E. B. Smart, the cavalry commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, who was killed in battle at Yellow Tavern in 1864.

\*.\*

Now that rhubarb is in season, just try this dish of rhubarb and rice: Wipe the rhubarb with a clean cloth and peel off the outside skin, cut it into inch lengths, and put in a very clean saucepan, with just a tablespoonful of water, a liberal quantity of sugar, and a few strips of lemon peel. Cover close; boil until tender. Boil a breakfast-cupful of rice in boiling water a quarter of an hour; strain away the water, and well wash the rice in cold water three times; let it drain well, then return it to the saucepan and stand it near the fire to get warm. Serve with the stewed rhubarb.

\*.\*

An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go, take the front foot at the fetlock, and bend the leg at the knee-joint. Hold it thus for three minutes and let it down, and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought.

\*.\*

Fresh interest has recently been developed in the fact that West Indian hurricanes, and other great storms at sea, frequently produce a remarkable effect upon the tides along neighboring coasts.

When a tempest is approaching, or passing out on the ocean, the tides are noticeably higher than usual, as if the water had been driven in a vast wave before the storm. The influence extends to a great distance from the cyclonic storm center, so that the possibility exists of foretelling the approach of a dangerous hurricane by means of indications furnished by tide gauges situated far away from the place then occupied by the whirling winds.

The fact that the tidal wave outstrips the advancing storm shows how extremely sensitive the surface of the sea is to the changes of pressure brought to bear upon it by the never-resting atmosphere.—*Youth's Companion*.

## NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

SHE shuts her eyes when'er we kiss,  
This maid so sweet and good,  
And from my inmost heart I wish  
Her mother also would.

\*.\*

Minnie—What do you understand by the term platonic affection?

Mamie—It usually means that the young man feels that he cannot afford to marry.

\*.\*

Bavis—Magnificent library you have!

Davis—Yes. When I think of the pile of money I've sunk in those books it makes me feel quite intellectual.

Observe a young father trying to appease a brawling baby, and you will witness ingenuity enough in ten minutes to make you think that the man ought to be a big success as an inventor.

\*.\*

Mrs. Northside (as her husband comes in)—The baby has been crying for half an hour.

Mr. Northside—Well, then give her a half hour; yes, even a whole hour, if it satisfy her.

\*.\*

"My boy," said the sage, "always remember that brains will tell." "I differ with you," said the boy. "Brains won't tell. If brains told, all the world would be in the secret, and brains wouldn't be worth a rap."

\*.\*

First Surgeon—Between ourselves, the operation is useless.  
Second ditto—I suppose so, but it is very rare that we could get such a sum for it.

First Surgeon—True enough! After all we may save him. Let's begin.

\*.\*

Moses and Ikey had stopped in at a Methodist revival from motives of curiosity. "Salvation is free," shouted the preacher. "Thank the Lord, salvation is free."

Moses looked at Isaac in astonishment.

"My poy," he said earnestly, "if dot is gorrect, ve ought do become Ghristians."—*Life*.

\*.\*

An Irish tenant-farmer, returning from a somewhat distant market late one afternoon, missed his way and got into a boghole, where he stuck fast. His landlord, who knew the locality well, chancing to pass shortly afterward on horseback, noticed his tenant's dilemma, and smilingly shouted: "Hullo, Pat, you have got fixity of tenure now."

"Yes, begorra," ejaculated Pat, "and sure I'd be moightily obliged if yer honor would evict me."—*Limerick News*.

## Men's Shirts

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